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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1871. NO. 194.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Large Number of House Bills Passed by the Senate—The House Passes a Resolution for Final Adjournment May 16th.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1871.

House Bills Passed.

SENATE.

The following House bills were passed: Authorizing the transfer of the charter of the Pittsburg, Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike to Pittsburgh city; relative to roads in Elizabeth township; vacating a portion of Franklin street, Pittsburgh; relating a portion of execution in Allegheny county; authorizing the commissioners for the removal of bodies from the old Methodist burying ground, Pittsburgh, to borrow money; supplement for the Ormsby Bridge Company; incorporating the National Mutual Guaranty, Pittsburgh; relative to the expiration of the term of Controller of Allegheny county.

The bill originating in the Senate authorizing the paving of West End avenue passed.

Bills Introduced.

Incorporating the Coke Gas Company of Pittsburgh; authorizing Pittsburgh city to take possession of the old Monongahela road; authorizing the Chartiers Cemetery Company to purchase additional land.

Mr. Graham had the bill incorporating the Troy Hill Inclined Plane Company, of Allegheny, passed this evening, reconsidered and defeated. It embraced his name without his consent.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Shurlock introduced and had passed a bill repealing the act passed this session, creating a law library in Beaver county, stating that this act was passed against his earnest protestations, at the instance of the Beaver county bar and the earnest solicitation of Senator Wherry, now the general sentiment of his constituents demanded its repeal.

Final Adjournment.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Johnston introduced one for final adjournment on May 16th, which, being concurrent, was under the rules laid over.

Mr. Ellis one for three additional members from each House on the committee to confer with other States on the centennial celebration, which passed.

Resolutions granting the use of the Hall of the House to the Democratic State Convention on the 24th, and to the Republican State Convention on the 11th, passed.

Mr. White moved to consider the joint resolution for final adjournment on the 16th inst, which was lost—yeas 56, nays 36, it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules.

After other resolutions and business, Mr. Schnatterly, Democrat, obtained unanimous consent to introduce a concurrent resolution adjourning the House from next week till Thursday evening, May 18th, which he explained was to accommodate the Grand Encampment of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, to whom the House some time ago extended the use of the Hall on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant for their annual meeting. This opened the door to amendment, of which Mr. Strang, Republican, took advantage, and offered as a substitute that when the Legislature adjourn May 16th, it be *sine die*.

This introduced the question in the control of the majority, where the Republicans wanted it.

Messrs. Schnatterly, Ellis and Ewing, Democrats, pronounced this an unworthy trick by which to place the question of final adjournment in the hands of the Governor.

Mr. Bolicau, Democrat, moved an indefinite postponement, which, after a lengthy and excited discussion, was disagreed to by yeas 40, all Democrats; nays 54, all Republicans.

Mr. Steele, Democrat, offered an amendment, substituting adjournment from Friday noon till Monday evening.

Mr. Strang then called the previous question, under the operation of which Mr. Steele's amendment was voted down by a party vote, and Mr. Strang's amendment for final adjournment May 16th, passed almost unanimously, yeas 96, nays 3, viz: Bolicau, Ellis and Schnatterly. Subsequently the concurrent resolution then went to the Senate as amended by Mr. Strang.

Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon the bill requiring the Supreme Court to review the location of insurance in Paul Schoeppe's case was reported negatively.

Mr. Humphreys called up the House bill authorizing the Sandy Pittsburgh Valley Railroad to borrow two thousand dollars. Passed, with an amendment reducing the amount to thirty thousand.

Mr. Taylor called up the Senate bill authorizing Washington sub-school district, Pittsburgh, to levy a special tax. Passed.

Mr. Shurlock called up the Senate bill authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell certain church property in New Brighton. Passed.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in Braddock's borough was reported negatively.

Evening Session.

The bill relating to the sale of oysters and clams was amended in committee by confining it to Philadelphia, and to compel vessels-residents only to take out license, and passed.

Mr. Furman introduced a bill authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company to acquire property for the construction of a railway.

Mr. Bullan, one extension of the seventy-seventh sections of the act incorporating the Pittsburgh Driving Park Association, and the ninth section of the act incorporating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, relative to the Beaver County Agricultural Society.

House Bills Passed.

Incorporating the Beaver Printing Company; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Duquesne Passenger Railway; supplement for the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway; incorporating the Conemaugh and Susquehanna Railway.

THE MONONGAHELA TURNPIKE.

An act to authorize the surrender of the Monongahela Turnpike road to the city of Pittsburgh. The city hereby failed to purchase the Turnpike as a road lying in the city limits within the time designated in the original condemnation act, but authorizes the city to take the road at such price as may be agreed upon between Councils and the sequestrator, provided the sum is not less than the compulsory appraisement.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE CORPORATIONS.

An act declaratory of the law relating to religious and charitable corporations, provides that in all such corporations now or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, all members of said corporations, over twenty-one years of age, male and female, married and unmarried, and otherwise qualified, shall have the right to vote at all elections, unless expressly prohibited by the charter.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

An act authorizing the burgess and council of St. Clair borough to grade, pave and macadamize the streets and alleys of said borough, and assess the cost thereon by the front foot, whenever the owners of a majority of the property holders to petition for the work before it can be let. It also authorizes the construction of sewers and the assessment of the cost upon the property benefited. Another act has been introduced extending St. Clair borough the "act for the better prosecution of disorderly persons in Duquesne borough," and the "act relative to the transportation of vehicles in Duquesne borough."

COMMISSIONERS TO INVESTIGATE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES.

The joint resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to investigate the present condition of coal mines throughout the bituminous coal regions authorizes the Governor to appoint three practical persons to investigate the present condition of the bituminous coal mines, and ascertain whether the same are properly drained, together with such other matters as are calculated to improve or impair the health and safety of persons employed therein, and report to the next Legislature, by bill or otherwise.

SEPARATE EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

An act securing to married women their separate earnings, provides that such earnings of any married woman, shall inure to her benefit and use, independently of her husband, and shall not be subject to any legal claim of her husband, or to claims of his creditors.

HOME SAVINGS BANK.

An act to incorporate the Home Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, names Wm. M. Gormley, H. B. Wilkins, James Callery, T. C. Jenkins, Joseph Henderson, George Wilson, John Cloud, members of the present body, G. N. Hoffstott, George H. Anderson, A. Hodgden and W. L. Neland and their successors, as corporators. Capital stock, $50,000, with power to increase to $200,000; may possess real estate in Allegheny county not exceeding $500,000 in value, and sell and lease the same; may erect houses, singly or in blocks; may receive deposits and allow not over six per cent. interest, and loan on mortgages at the same rates of interest now allowed to be charged by other savings banks in Pittsburgh; directors may declare dividends to stockholders, etc.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY.

An act to incorporate the Plate Glass Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, names R. M. Snodgrass, James T. Wray, Geo. W. Wilson, Jos. A. Butler, Geo. H. Morgon, Geo. A. Kelly, J. H. Snodgrass, C. G. Young, John S. Robb, James Taylor, Henry Warner and others, as corporators for the purpose of insurance against loss by breakage of all kinds of plate glass in windows, show cases, mirrors, etc. Capital stock, $25,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 3.—The Legislature convened to-day. The House chose Hon. E. H. Burgess, of Killingly, Speaker, and B. A. Hough, of Danbury, and G. H. Cowell, of Waterbury, Clerks, all Republicans. The Joint Committee on canvass of votes for State officers was raised, to whom was referred the report of the Board of Canvassers, and the petitions of the presiding officers of the town meetings in New Haven, Enfield and Chester, praying that the evident errors in the returns from those towns be corrected. In the House debate arose on a resolution giving the compulsory power to send for persons and papers in order to fully investigate the facts about those returns claimed to be erroneous. The Democrats opposed the granting of such power, claiming it to be unconstitutional. The power will probably be granted, and the Legislature adjourn until next week to give the committee time for investigations and report who have received a majority of the votes cast for Governor and other officers not yet declared elected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A woman signing her name R. K. Harrington chloroformed herself out of trouble and the world at a New York hotel on Tuesday.

Charles Perdue, who fired the ship Robert Edwards on the high seas, was sentenced twelve years in the Albany penitentiary, by order of President Grant, in lieu of being hanged on the 12th inst.

The cities of Cambridge, Salem and New Bedford, Massachusetts, on Tuesday voted on the question of sale of beer, and Lynn, Lawrence and Worcester to allow it.

Paul Tyler, a negro, committed rape Sunday night on Mrs. Edwards, in Franklin county, Tennessee. He was caught during the night, identified and hanged.

The extensive machine shop and a portion of the tube works of Seybert, McManus & Co., in Reading, Pa., was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. This fire originated about ten o'clock P. M. from one of the lap-welding furnaces. Besides machinery a large quantity of tubes and iron pipes in the process of manufacture were destroyed or damaged. About one hundred feet of one of the side walls of the machine shop fell in. The losses are heavy, and will probably reach $75,000 or $100,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Supervisor Fulton, of Baltimore, is investigating the alleged revenue frauds now being done at the office of Collector Rice. Thus far testimony shows that a large amount of illicit whisky was put on the market through the connivance of certain revenue officers, who demanded and received considerable sums of money to suppress information concerning the frauds.

The Ohio Governorship.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that "Mr. Wade is not a candidate in opposition to anybody; that he does not desire the place, and would support more cheerfully any other person that the Convention might select than he would advocate his own election. The report that he has been brought out in the interests of the administration, or of any other candidate for any office, is wholly without foundation. He would accept the nomination and stand up squarely and boldly for the Republican party if ordered to do the deed by the Convention. This is all there is of Mr. Wade's candidacy."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Petition for French Intervention for the Maintenance of the Temporal Power of the Pope—Another Conspiracy Against the Jews of Roumania—Dr. Livingstone Alive and Well, &c., &c.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

LONDON, May 3.—The *News'* special from Versailles announces that General De Merode, formerly Papal Minister of War, and a Belgian by birth, has presented Thiers a petition, bearing the signatures of a great number of Catholics, requesting French intervention for the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope.

Papal Guarantees Bill Passed.

FLORENCE, May 3.—The Italian Senate has adopted the Papal guarantees bill by a vote of 96 to 20. The bill had been slightly amended and returned to the Chamber of Deputies.

Another Conspiracy Against the Jews in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, May 3.—The elections in Roumania have resulted in favor of the Government.

A conspiracy to plunder and kill the Jews has been discovered and frustrated. The ringleaders, who were officers in the Roumania army, have been cashiered.

Dr. Livingstone Alive and Well.

BOMBAY, May 3.—Advices from Zanzibar state that news has been received that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well, but in a destitute condition.

Austrian Government in Favor of the Abolition of the Concordat.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Minister's instruction at to-day's session of the Reichsrath declared that the government had taken a position in favor of the abolition of the Concordat with the Church of Rome, and would now consider it a practical consequence to the Empire and people of the dogma of infallibility.

Debate on Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons today, Jacob Bright, member from Manchester, moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising women, and in a speech in support of the bill used all the old and well known arguments in its favor. Mr. Bouverl, member from Kilmarnock, spoke in opposition to the measure, repeating the veteran objections to the exercise of female suffrage. Mr. Gladstone followed in a speech of some length. He said he was not prepared to sustain the measure, for he was disinclined to involve womanhood in the trying scenes and turbulent excitements of elections. He preferred the Italian idea of female suffrage, founded on property, but exercised by proxy. He was opposed to the bill in its present shape, but ready to sustain a careful measure for the same object. Lord John Manners, member from North Leicestershire, was puzzled to discover the grounds of Mr. Gladstone's opposition, and said the scenes at elections were easily avoidable by the same means as those attending married members of universities to vote. Beresford Hope, member from Cambridge University, opposed the extension of suffrage to females as an outrage upon womanhood. Mr. Playfair, member from Edinburgh and St. Andrews, supported the bill in favor of woman suffrage. A vote was then taken, resulting in a majority of 49 against the bill.

The Race for the Chester Cup.

The great race for the Chester cup took place today, with the following result: W. H. Scott's b. c. Glentsar by Dundee and Morning Dew, four years, eight stone four pounds; Mr. Merry's b. c. Mr. Merriner by Campanini out of Countess, six years, held in France, 129 pounds; Mr. W. Day's b. m. Our Mary Ann by Vauguer out of Mary Barnish, six years, 102 pounds. Fifteen horses ran.

The Khedive to Visit the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3.—It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt will shortly pay a visit to the Sultan. The Sultan has sent a representative to Madrid to congratulate King Amadeus upon his accession to the throne of Spain.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamship Italy, from New York, touched at Queenstown. The Australia, Melville and Iowa arrived in the Clyde.

Spanish Financial Scheme.

MADRID, May 3.—The financial scheme of Moret, Minister for the Colonies, was unanimously approved at the council of Ministers yesterday.

The Markets.

LONDON, May 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. Bonds differ 5-8ths of '62 90⅝; do '65 90⅝; do '67 92¼; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—5-20s of '62 97⅛@97⅜.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 7½@7¾d.

CORN, No. 2 mixed 32s 6d. Other breadstuffs unchanged. Pork 70s. Lard 52s 6d. Cheese 69s.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS IN THE FISCAL YEAR.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Given prepared to-day a statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation April 30th, with their capacities. From this it appears that there are now 85 grain and six molasses distilleries in the country, an increase of nineteen of the former and a decrease of two of the latter since last year. The capacity of the distilleries is now 60,694 bushels, and 210,233 gallons per day, a decrease of 12,807 bushels and 47,883 gallons per day during the past year, while that of molasses distilleries has decreased 1,465 gallons of mash and 1,800 gallons of spirits now produced. They use now 7,900 gallons of molasses a day, and produce 6,131 gallons of spirits. The total decrease in the spirit-producing capacity of the distilleries of the country is 43,123 gallons per day, and the total production 2,016,000 gallons per day. The daily consumption of spirits in the United States is estimated at 220,000 gallons per day, or 13,656 gallons more than is produced. The deficiency is accounted for by the importation of spirits and partially by the fact that there was formerly an overproduction.

INTERNAL REVENUE REDUCTION.

The Internal Revenue Bureau, owing to the large reduction of taxes beginning this month and the consequent necessity of reducing the number of revenue officers, finds it very difficult to discriminate between deserving officers and to reconcile the opposition of Congressmen to the reduction and to discharging of their appointees. This has been one reason for the delay in consolidating districts. The work of decreasing the force, however, is to begin in earnest next month.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The President has selected the following as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy. The annual examination takes place at the Academy on the 26th inst.: Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., District of Columbia; Judge J. L. Orr, South Carolina; Rev. George M. Steele, Wisconsin; Gen. James B. Wilson, late of the United States army; Thomas P. Safford, Georgia; George D. Perkins, Iowa; Benjamin F. Tefft, Maine; Rev. J. J. Thomson, Pennsylvania; William D. Wolcott, New York; John B. Henderson, Missouri.

MR. CORCORAN'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

The physicians of Mr. Corcoran report that he is in an improved condition.

STATE POLITICS.

We learn from the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* that Captain A. E. Colgan will not be a candidate for the Legislature in the Second district. Howard J. Potts announces himself as a candidate for the House in the Seventh district, Adam Shoemaker in the First district, and Hector J. Fenton in the Ninth; Wm. D. Huffmann and Jos. J. White are also candidates for Representative. Joseph Hodgdon is being pushed by his friends for Mr. Henszey's place in the Senate. John Cloud, member of the present House, will not be a candidate for renomination.

Following is a full list of Republican candidates in Indiana county. The primary election will be held on the 3d of June: Register and Recorder, Wm. R. Black. County Commissioners, T. R. Rankin, Hugh Cunningham, George Swan, James M. Work, Geo. W. Boadenhamer and John W. Dick. County Treasurer, J. T. Sebering, John A. Stewart, Capt. James Sutton and George H. Johnston. Associate Judge, (two to be chosen), Peter Diltz, Hon. Joseph Campbell, O. A. Elder, R. K. Carnahan, Captain S. A. Nesbit, A. L. McCluskey, Esq., Wm. A. Stuart, W. H. Sutor and Jeremiah Peterman. District Attorney, Ernest H. Moorhead and Wm. R. Allison, Esq.

John Latta, Esq., is spoken of in Westmoreland county as a probable Democratic candidate for the Senate. Gen. Harry White, now a member of that body, it is said, will be renominated by the Republicans.

F. H. Braggins, Esq., is a Republican candidate for Senator from Mercer county.

John J. Rowland and Charles Johnson are candidates for the Assembly in Delaware county.

A STRANGE REVELATION.

Gottschalk, the Pianist—The Cause of His Death.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Ever since the sudden prostration of Louis M. Gottschalk, the eminent American pianist and composer, in the midst of a grand concert which he was giving in Rio Janeiro, November 25, 1869, there has been current in that city floating rumors that this and his death on December 18th following were the result of some foul play. A gentleman who has recently arrived from Rio Janeiro gives an account both of the various rumors which have obtained some degree of credence and also of what appears to be the true story as he learned it, just before his departure, from Dr. Seronday, the physician who attended Gottschalk in his last hours. The same gentleman had also obtained corroborative information from Firmin, who accompanied the pianist as a sort of major-domo, upon his tour in Brazil. It was believed by many that Gottschalk, whose amorous adventures were numerous, was the victim of some jealous husband or lover. The stories agreed that the immediate cause of his death was a blow upon the back from a "sand bag"—a deadly weapon used by Brazilian assassins. The instrument is a small sack tightly filled with sand, and suspended at the end of a cane. The effect of a blow thus dealt, usually given upon the back, is almost always fatal, though the injured person does not himself or herself perceive for days or even weeks afterward. Gottschalk himself said very little of the cause of his prostration, and, it is thought, hardly realized their nature. The explanation stated to have been given by Dr. Seronday is as follows:

"Gottschalk sent his agent, Firmin, to San Paulo, which is sixteen hours by rail from Rio Janeiro, and to the seat of a college for young men to make arrangements for a concert. The college boys, being unusually frolicsome, determined to play a practical joke upon Firmin, and attempted to practice the same upon Gottschalk, on his arrival on the day of the concert. Gottschalk knew enough to be amused, and drove the persecutors out of the room where they assembled around him, pursuing some of them to the street, and, it is thought, hardly realized their nature. The explanation stated to have been given by Dr. Seronday is as follows:

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871.

One thing at a time, of course, and slaughter the worst wrong first; but after the income tax law has been repealed, the abolition of that other abuse known as the franking privilege will be in direct order. The extent of this costly nuisance may be inferred from the simple statement that the bags of printed matter now lying in the Capitol, ordered by Senators to be sent to their homes at the close of the session, have kept the cartmen pretty busily employed ever since in conveying them to the postoffice. These bags weigh from fifty to one hundred pounds each, and more than one hundred of them were standing together one day last week, waiting to be removed. Of these more than twenty were directed to each of several Senators. This has been going on not only ever since the close of the session, but during the whole of it; while in the mail awaiting transportation last Monday were thirteen huge bags addressed under the frank of ex-Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, whose term of office expired with the last Congress. "Reform it altogether."

The monthly exhibit of the public finances, reported in these columns yesterday, tells its own story. The total reduction of the public debt since May 1st, 1869, is $221,889,716 87, while the annual interest on the debt has been reduced $1,072,503 33 within the same period. The total amount of the national debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,303,573,543 14. The capital of the debt, estimated upon the basis of thirty-nine millions, is $59 06 per head, which will do very well to contrast with the workings of the New York system of finance as at present administered. Upon the 1st instant the amendments passed last July to the Internal Revenue act went into existence. All special taxes, except on malt liquors, distilled spirits and tobacco, are abolished. But notwithstanding that this reduces the internal revenue some twenty or thirty millions, the fiscal year ending with the close of next month will show a surplus of from seventy to eighty millions above actual expenses. We are glad to have the financial status of the country so completely refute the charges of extravagance alleged against the administration by the Democracy, and our gratification will be very greatly increased when the vexatious imposition (we beg pardon, we mean impost) of the income tax is altogether removed.

The tenor of our special Washington dispatches of yesterday, relative to the points said to have been agreed upon by the High Joint Commission, receive confirmation from many other quarters. Whether the reports in circulation have any other basis of authenticity than shrewd reportorial guesses, is not yet certain; but it is noticeable that all the statements agree with respect to main essentials. It appears to have been pretty definitely ascertained that the basis consists of five points, which have been embodied into one treaty, to be accepted or rejected as a whole. The points are said to be: First. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, and the Canadian canals, is conceded to the United States. Second. The fishery question is settled by giving the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters, upon payment to the Dominion of a certain annual sum. Third. The San Juan boundary question is referred to arbitrament in a manner which virtually determines the dispute in favor of the United States. Fourth. The Alabama claims are to be adjusted by a commission of five, upon the principles laid down by the present commission; and fifth, a similar commission is afterwards to take up the claims of British subjects growing out of the seizure of their alleged property during the war. The reports of both commissions are to be final, and the amounts awarded are to be promptly paid by the respective Governments in gold. The Alabama claims amount to about fifteen millions of dollars, more than one-half of which is due to English underwriters, who have advanced the losses to our ship owners; while the British claims, which are principally for cotton captured on blockade runners and in various ports at the close of the rebellion, are calculated by Englishmen at from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars. It is intimated that considerable solicitude exists as to the probable attitude which Senator Sumner will take upon the subject, and it is further said that Generals Banks and Butler are dissatisfied alike with the conclusion reached with regard to the fishery question, and with the result arrived at in the case of the Alabama claims, and that they have expressed their intention of vigorously opposing the ratification of the treaty. This announcement appears to have created considerable comment in administration circles. But we shall have to wait until the assembling of the Senate before we get the exact facts in the case. Apropos of which, the country is so vitally interested in this matter that it should be considered by the Senate with open doors.

A TALE OF A HERMIT.

A remarkable story comes from over the water to the effect that about ten years ago a certain citizen of the United States having expressed, at a dinner-party in London, the opinion that solitary confinement in a dark cell was by no means so dreadful a punishment as had been represented, his entertainer offered to pay him the sum of fifty thousand dollars if he would submit to entire seclusion for the period of ten years. The proposition being accepted, a room was fitted up in the house of his host, the prisoner being allowed candles, a few books and writing material, while his fare consisted of the plainest food, served by a man who was never seen. It is said that his term has recently expired, and that he has received the money, but that although only thirty-five years of age, he looks like a man of sixty-five, his frame being bent, his gait tottering, his hair and beard white, his voice tremulous and uncertain, and his whole appearance that of a broken and aged man. It is further added that he is about to return to the United States.

It is a dreary and dismal tale, whose only moral is to show what melancholy asses men will sometimes make of themselves for a stupid notion or a little lucre. Here now is the Democratic party, whose history during the past decade is almost the exact counterpart of the story we have related, with this difference in the foolish young man's favor, that he underwent incarceration for profit, and had therefore something to sustain him, while the Democratic party immured itself from sheer instinctive fondness for dungeon life, and preference of it to any other mode of existence.

It must in justice be admitted that there have been times when it seemed to grow tired of the black and silent solitude—in which it ached and pined for freedom, yearning for a glimpse of the busy world, for the sound of human voices, and the light of the blessed sun. It has more than once, when it thought nobody was listening, exhaled its heart in sighs, moaning like Mariana in the moated grange:

> "I am aweary, aweary,
> I would that I were dead."

But these humors have been only temporary. Its general disposition has been that of peevish anger against all sights or sounds of joyance, a condition of

> "Moody madness laughing wild
> Amid severest woe."

In this gloomy and sepulchral way ten years of its own existence have passed. How, during that period, the world has swept through the shadow of the globe into the "younger day"—how the thoughts of men have been widened—how the century plant of liberty has blossomed and bloomed—what high deeds have been wrought and what high hopes assured!—how all the world knows. And these liberating forces, which have knocked alike at the palaces of kings and the hovels of serfs, have thrown open the doors of its own cell, and called upon it to come forth. But (and here is another distinction between itself and the foolish young man,) it stands upon the threshold of its prison, with the whole smiling world before it for choice—behind it only darkness and dampness, mental agnes and moral rheumatisms—and yet it hesitates between the two: haply desiring the better, yet not daring to forsake the worse—torn by oppugnant wants, shivering with its mildewed remembrances, yet afraid to bathe in the flooding warmth.

> "Lingering and trembling on the brink,
> Fearing to launch away."

At once the most ludicrous and most pitiable spectacle of the nineteenth century. "Let us acquiesce, and take a walk this fine morning," entreats the great Northern organ. "Don't be a hypocrite," sneers back the Southern press. "We accept the Amendments," cries the one, wringing its hands. "They are gross usurpations, passed by force and fraud, and shall be overthrown," shrieks the other, curling its lip in a fine scorn. And so it goes on. Whether the graybeard will ultimately put himself into the hands of the barber, hair-dresser, haberdasher and schoolmaster, assuming the garments and setting himself to acquire the knowledge of the times, or whether he will eventually turn his back upon the green earth, the blue skies, and all the healthy activities and influences which relate to daily association with men—creeping again into his narrow and mephitic hiding place, remains yet to be seen. But at present it looks very much like the latter.

FRENCH NOTES.

A cable despatch, in our issue of yesterday, mentioned as a thing definite and well known, the purpose of the German government to intervene for the establishment of order in Paris. From the tenor of the statement, however, it would appear that the Imperial Council which adopted the resolution referred to, does not meditate any change of policy towards France. It was agreed, we were told, to make known to the Versailles government that a further limited period would be allowed for the restoration of authority and the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, after which Germany would take independent action to establish law and order in Paris. The words indicate precisely the attitude which the German government has maintained from the beginning of the Socialist revolt, and all that we may infer from the language is that Bismarck does not intend that the insurgents shall hold the French capital forever, or even for an indefinite time. One of the most curious and interesting results of the outbreak and of the fearfully embarrassing position in which it has placed the Versailles government, is the kindly, one may say the friendly, feelings with which the most prominent members of the latter have come to regard the Germans, Prince Bismarck not excepted. At a session of the Assembly a few days ago, M. Favre spoke with emotion of the marks of sympathy which, in their calamities, they had received from all the governments whose interests were in some sort bound up with theirs, and he said that as for the German government, while displaying legitimate apprehensions in view of a state of things possibly dangerous to itself, it had never ceased to repose absolute confidence in the Assembly. "The German government," he said, "has believed in the loyalty of the Assembly, in its firm purpose to re-establish order, and above all in the legitimacy of its right." In evidence of the truth of this statement, Favre referred to the fact that when the Minister of Foreign Relations in the Commune attempted to open communication with Count Fabrice, commander of the German troops near Paris, the Count treated his letter with silent contempt, and handed it over to the Versailles government. This important document Favre read to the Assembly in the serious tone of a diplomatist personally concerned in the paper; but having arrived at the signature, he paused a moment, laid the paper on the desk, looked over the Assembly, and with a gesture of supreme disdain, passing his hand over his beard and letting it fall the length of his arm, he gave the name of the signer, Paschal Grousset. The name and the manner in which it was delivered produced a burst of laughter from the members. This Grousset whom the Commune has made so conspicuous for a moment, is said to be a fresh, rosy, pompous little journalist of the fourth or fifth rank.

In fact, the German Government, not only on account of the payment of its war indemnity but for the sake of neighborly example interested in the establishment of a firm and durable government in France, is doubtless giving all its moral influence to the Versailles Assembly. Under the direction of M. Thiers, the Assembly has pursued and is pursuing a perfectly intelligible policy, by which it hopes to bring the insurgents to submission with comparatively little bloodshed. Bismarck, like the rest of the outside world, may doubt its success and may be rather impatient for the end. Facts, however, seem to justify the confidence with which Thiers, Favre and their associates look forward to the early surrender of the rebels or the early and easy occupation of the city by the Government troops. Of the several leaders who have in succession headed the Commune, not one has succeeded in gaining general confidence. The small shopkeepers, who at first sympathized with the cry for municipal independence, have been completely disabused, and now understand the movement to be a mere scheme of universal robbery. All who have any respect for religion, have been horrified and disgusted by the desecration of the churches and by the persecution of the priests. Even the rabble who, in the beginning, clamored for blood, were at length seized with strange terrors at the thought that the Holy Guillotine, once enthroned, might demand even themselves as victims, and, to get rid of the dreadful apprehension, riotously burnt all instruments of the sort on which they could lay their hands. No longer able to pay their fighting men, the Commune will be deserted by its soldiers, and will no longer be able to keep up an appearance of resistance. In view of all the circumstances of the situation, the end of the revolt seems near at hand without German interference. In anticipation of the complete collapse of the rebellion, in looking forward to the time when the wretched fanatics and reckless scoundrels who have brought such miseries and mortification upon their nation, shall be unable longer to defend their stronghold, one cannot but think of the fearful possibilities of mischief still at their command. More than once they have already threatened as a last resort to burn Paris, and no person who has any sufficient notion of the character of many of the desperadoes there gathered, will think the menace too base or too monstrous to find executors. At any rate, Frenchmen familiar with the rabble of the capital, do not so think, as M. F. Gaillardet mentions the catastrophe as a possible ending of the tragedy. Indeed, to men guilty of the acts which some of the rioters have already committed and having absolutely nothing to lose by the conflagration, the offense might seem a mere peccadillo.

According to the famous Roman dialogue on "Old Age," one of the chief sources of unhappiness to old men is the feeling that they are no longer needed in the world, that their countrymen and even their relations could get on just as well without them, even if they are not regarded as a burden. During the last years of the Empire, M. Thiers may have been troubled with this suspicion, if it is not absurd to ascribe it to an old gentleman who has always entertained so comfortable a sense of his own dignity and importance as the Nestor of French politics. However he may have felt a year or two years ago, such fancies are surely kept far away at present. Indeed, whatever extreme satisfaction is possible in the contemplation of one's own indispensableness, must just now be one of M. Thiers's constant enjoyments. An interesting scene, illustrative of his actual importance, took place in the Versailles Assembly a few days ago. An act was passed making all Mayors elective by the people, when a member proposed the amendment that for every city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants, the Mayor should be nominated by the Central Government. But the Assembly was decidedly indisposed to entertain the proposition. Amidst profound silence Thiers began to speak, and showed how impossible it would be for him to maintain order in the great cities, unless he held the right to appoint their chief magistrates, and thus control the power of the demagogues. He closed by firmly declaring that without this he would not accept the act just adopted, tion pervaded the Assembly. Profound emotion Langlois, amidst the wildly. Then M. the Assembly, said that M. Thiers's clauses of lutely necessary to the Government, he would not part with him on any terms. However, implored him not to believe that the nomination of Mayors was indispensable to the Executive power. But Thiers was inflexible and the amendment demanded was adopted. In truth, Thiers, now in his seventy-third year, is a happy exemplification in many respects of the old statesman described by Cato, or rather by Cicero, in the dialogue referred to above.

Captain Charles Carson, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Harrisburg on Sunday, 16th inst., aged eighty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The free school idea is making encouraging progress in Virginia. There are now more than two thousand of these schools and more are springing up. Thousands of colored children are without schools for want of teachers, and applications for them are pouring in from all quarters. No sign could afford better encouragement of a prosperous future for Virginia than is embodied in these facts.

A determined effort will be made to hold another grand Industrial Exposition in Cincinnati during the approaching autumn. Committees have been appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Mechanics' Institute to take the matter in hand. The members of these joint committees have just effected an organization, and propose, it is said, to secure a guaranty fund similar to that of the past year, all of which, it will be remembered, was returned to the subscribers, if they shall succeed in this, the way will be opened for another exhibition on a still grander scale than the one which was crowned with such a magnificent success last year.

The Philadelphia Germans threaten to eclipse their brethren of other cities in the magnificence of their peace jubilee on the 17th. Every branch of trade and species of mechanism will be represented in the procession. The German Turnverein will be out in immense strength. It is expected that not less than thirty thousand persons will participate. All Germans who are not connected with singing or benefical societies, are forming themselves into ward clubs, and each section of the city will have its delegation.

A number of the leading hotels of Chicago have signified their intention to reduce their regular rates to delegates in attendance upon the May anniversaries. It is to be made the condition at some of the hotels that two persons shall be assigned to the same room in order to secure the reductions.

The Treasurer of the Presbyterian Memorial Fund, William E. Dodge, stated at a public meeting in New York a few days ago, that the whole amount of five million dollars would be made up before the next meeting of the General Assembly, and that during the present month nearly a million dollars would be raised in that city.

The Fenian prisoners in Canada, it is stated, are seventeen in number, and are confined in the Penitentiary at Kingston, their sentence having been commuted from that of death to imprisonment for twenty years. These men formed part of the "Army of the Irish Republic," which invaded Canada in 1866, and of the prisoners then captured, twenty were convicted in the Canadian courts, and were sentenced to be hanged. As above stated, the sentences were commuted, and two of the twenty prisoners were subsequently released, on account of their wounds and ill health, and one, a clergyman, was pardoned. One of the prisoners still confined is insane.

John Hatfield, who died in Troy a few days ago, was the first maker of lucifer matches in this country. He cut them one by one with his jack-knife. The chemical composition necessary to insure combustion was prepared by him. The ingredients at that time were known in America only to himself. This was in 1836.

Captain John Slover, of the steamboat Raritan, whilst at the wheel, the boat being on a trip through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, died suddenly, Saturday, near midnight. If he was conscious of his end, the attention of the crew being called by the boat running against the shore.

In Boston, they show as a curiosity the death warrant of one of the Salem witches. The return of her execution, indorsed on its back, illustrates the spirit of the times. The sheriff at first wrote that he hung her until she was dead and buried, but a subsequent pen stroke erased the last words.

After a miserable existence of twenty-one years, says the *Press*, the Philadelphia Eclectic Medical College, under the infliction of innumerable aliases of a good sound newspaper-dignified revealing to itself the incurable nature of its disease, is about giving up the ghost. A bill repealing the charter has been introduced in the Legislature.

In Wilmington, Delaware, the Trustees of the Poor have resolved to revolutionize the method of treatment at the alms-house, and have elected homeopathic physicians in place of those of the allopathic school. The next largest charitable institution in that place has also been placed under homeopathic management.

The Cuban patriots have invented a curious cannon of leather as a substitute for the metal field pieces, which they are unable to obtain. The barrel of the gun is about three feet and a half long, and is made by stretching stout, well dressed leather in a staked state upon a mould four inches in diameter and sewing the edges with cords of the native *pita de cavoy*, which has great tenacity. When dry, another thickness of wet leather is stretched upon the first layer, and four more are subsequently added. The breech is made of hard wood and the chamber is often lined with tin. These guns fire from ten to twenty rounds before becoming unfit for use, and are usually loaded with stones through the absence of grape and canister. They have done formidable execution, and are lightly transported in pairs upon the shoulders of a man. When used, they are laid upon the ground and pointed at short range upon an approaching column.

A milk dealer in Springfield, Massachusetts, lately sold out his route to a green hand in the business. But the new man soon found that his milk would not go round to all the old circle of customers, and applied to the seller for relief, who gave him the following recipe for making milk, assuring him that with this he would be "all right:" "Take three table spoonfuls of molasses, one and a half teaspoonful of saleratus, and three quarts of milk, to twenty-two quarts of water. Add three pints of this mixture to each twelve quart can of milk." This "milk" can be made at home so much cheaper than it can be bought of the milkmen that the recipe is given for the use of those who would like to undertake the manufacture.

A Boston paper relates the circumstance of a lady in that city being suddenly startled by the tails of his dress-coat, "I am waiting for your arm."

This is polished and elegant, but it is nothing more. His rude, simple, realistic poem of "Jim" is worth a million of such ventures. That showed the high art of the poet—this exhibits only the artifice of the schools. It is like a haggard face with pretty paint on. Give it up, Bret.

The sudden termination of the legal proceedings at Chicago, in the case of Mr. P. A. Leonard, who shot Dr. Scanland, his brother-in-law, caused very general surprise. It will be recollected that the Coroner's Jury, after a full examination of eye-witnesses and others having information bearing on the affair, returned a verdict "that P. A. Leonard came to his death from a pistol shot fired from a revolver in the hands of P. A. Leonard;" and that, furthermore, they were "of the opinion that said P. A. Leonard had not sufficient cause or provocation for the killing of the said S. E. Scanland. The *Tribune* says "it was generally conceded that Leonard had a very strong case to go before a petit jury with; and very few of those conversant with the affair would have expressed a belief in his ultimate conviction. But the ordinary disposal of the case will not fail to elicit reflections, more or less serious, upon the modes of justice and of law in Chicago."

It is mentioned as a curious fact the Bessemer method of producing steel has been practised in India for many generations, the use of charcoal alone being also derived from the same source. The chief point in this method is, that the metal is kept fluid from the beginning to the end—from the time when the metal is first touched by the oxygen, until it is finally cast into workable and definite shape in the ingot moulds. Not only is the purified wrought iron melted to a state of extreme fluidity, but it retains a surplus of heat sufficient to keep it fluid for a considerable time after it has received an admixture of five to ten per cent. of cast iron at less than half its temperature, and it can still be poured in a thin stream, and cast with facility. The degree of heat which the process develops, and the simple means by which it is obtained, may well be termed marvelous.

The New York *Bulletin* says: It is very generally reported that several failures have recently occurred among commission men and brokers engaged in the cotton trade, and one or two of considerable magnitude, growing out of the difficulties consequent upon the late "corner." Much secrecy is observed in the matter, however, and nothing positive can be gleaned on the subject, the rumors current being, as yet, too indefinite to warrant the mentioning of any names.

A Sacramento paper says that General Horace Porter, in reply to inquiries, has addressed a note to a gentleman of that city, stating that the enforcement of the Ku-Klux bill and the work of the High Commission will prevent the President from paying his contemplated visit to California this spring, but that unless unforeseen causes of delay occur he will leave Washington for the Pacific coast about the 1st of August.

Quit Drugging.

This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a medicinal agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used Hostetter's Stomach Bitters attest its virtues and commend it.

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PERSONAL.

The Duc d'Aumale, believed to have high hopes of the French crown, is reported to have an income of 2,500,000 francs per annum. He inherited his wealth from the Duc de Bourbon (father of the famous Duc d'Enghien), murdered, as is believed, by his mistress Madame de Feuchers, who, being childless, could not inherit her aged lover's landed property.

Lord Walsingham, a young British nobleman greatly interested in entomology, accompanied by several associates, arrived in Washington last week. They visit the United States for the purpose of making a complete collection of the microscopic butterflies and other minute insects which burrow in flowers, the branch of the science which treats of them being a specialty with these gentlemen. They left Washington on Tuesday for an overland trip to San Francisco, in pursuit of their studies.

Mr. Lenox, of New York, the owner of the Lenox Library, which is to be given to the public after a few years, is a recluse in his habits, and has been exceedingly averse to allowing anybody to inspect his bibliographic treasures. Some time ago Henry Ward Beecher was anxious to gain admission to the library, to consult a rare volume which could only be found there. The person in charge told him that admission was impossible, and that the owner could not be seen by anybody. Beecher, however, desired him to take his card to Mr. Lenox, which was finally done. "Beecher," said the scholarly hermit, as he looked at the card, "who is this man? I never heard of him. Give him my compliments, and tell him the library is not open to visitors."

Is Anna Dickinson married? The Syracuse *Journal* says that during her recent visit to that city she distinctly stated to a citizen, in the presence and hearing of another, that she had agreed to meet her husband at a certain hotel in that city. The *Journal* thinks she is concealing the fact of her marriage, and asks "Why?" Her talk about "Men's Rights" may be all right, after all.

The difficulty as to the name which Princess Louise should adopt after her marriage has been settled, it is stated, by the "Court Newsman," who reports the bride as the Princess Louise and the husband as the Marquis of Lorne.

The Hon. James F. Conover, for seventeen years an editor in Detroit, and for fifteen years editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, retired with the close of April, not only from the *Tribune*, but from the profession, he already has in preparation, already advanced, for the ministry, a calling for which his inclination and education are said to eminently befit him.

Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D., of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, sailed for Europe in the Scotia yesterday, as delegate to the two Presbyterian Assemblies about to convene in Edinburgh, also as delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, which will assemble in St. Petersburg, Russia.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

Athens, Ohio—Inauguration of Prof. Andrew F. Ross, President.

It will be a cause of rejoicing to many to know that Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, is in a fair way to be restored to more than its former prosperity. Rev. R. G. Campbell some time ago resigned the Presidency that he might devote himself more entirely to the duties of the pastorate. Prof. Andrew F. Ross, who was connected with the institution in its most successful days, has been elected and inaugurated President. At the time of the inauguration, S. R. Shotwell, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Trustees, delivered an address of welcome to Prof. Ross. He related that at a meeting of the Alumni held the June last, when measures were being proposed to revive Franklin College, Rev. Campbell suggested that Prof. Ross be secured as President, which Mr. Campbell resigned for that purpose. Prof. Ross were elected. Previous knowledge of Prof. Ross's efficiency while connected with the institution in former years, determined our course. The men noted for talent, who received their instruction from him, and who ultimately connected with the business of the country. A teacher who was the instructor of Alumni who as Senator Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Senator Joseph Fowler of Tennessee; George W. McCook, John A. Bingham, and Judge Lawrence, of Ohio; John W. Chaffee, of Pa.; A. M. Bush, of Illinois; George P. Vincent, of Wilmington; Wm. and Alexander Reed, and Dr. Davidson, of Hamilton, Ohio, and others, had certainly left strong imprint of successful teaching. Mr. Shotwell referred in eloquent terms to the memory of Rev. Alvin Jones, who entertained by his former students, of whom he had been one, and in the name of the Board of Trustees promised cordial support. Rev. R. G. Campbell, on behalf of the citizens of New Athens and vicinity, welcomed Dr. Ross to his new home and with new position in a few well conceived and well spoken remarks.

In his inaugural address President Ross said: He relied on Providence and the co-operation of the friends of the College. The history of Franklin was better than a long rent-roll of endowments; with half a century of experience she was rich. He proposed that her students should receive a useful education. The modern whims, by some called "the spirit of the age," should find no lodgment in Franklin. The enlightenment of centuries of learning, voiced by the grand results of modern study, should not be thrown to the winds. The spirit of progress in favor of classical studies—the literature and culture of antiquity should be drawn in the veins who would have cultures. To bring out the power of thought in a man was the object of classical study. Mathematics were also of important position, and many reasons were given why physical science, so much neglected, should have a fairly position in an institution of learning. While sectarianism should not be taught, it was necessary to remember that Christianity was a power in the land, and we were a Christian people. The Christian minister's education was not complete who could not answer the cravings of the sceptic from a perversion of natural science by the truth of science itself.

The current number of *Every Saturday* contains the first contribution of Bret Harte under his recent arrangement to give Osgood the exclusive possession of the fresh products of his pen. It is a "condensed story," entitled "Lothaw"—a travestie on Disraeli's latest novel. We confess ourselves disappointed. It is quite adroitly written, and burlesques with remarkable skill the peculiar features of that volume. It is excellently well done, but it ought not to have been done at all. He has treated his subject with the ease and facetiousness of a master—the fault is that he should have chosen such a subject. Bret Harte is deserved far far better things than microscopic peerings into books in search of idiosyncrasies for ridicule or satire. He is capable of genuine creation—why should he waste his fine powers in puerile *dilettanteism*? He has that genius whose best outbreathings make men's hearts throb—why should he be content to be dexterous, and make people laugh? You must be true to Osgood, but you are unjust to yourself, Bret. Here is an extract:

"The Duchess, herself the supereminence of beauty, wealth and position, was married to the highest noble in the Three Kingdoms. Those who talked about such matter said that their progeny was exactly like their parents—a peculiarity of aristocratic and wealthy. They all looked like brothers and sisters, except their parents, who, such was their love of blood, the perfection of their manners, and the opulence of their condition, might have passed for brothers and sisters to their own son and daughter. The daughters, with one exception, were all married to the highest nobles in the land. That exception was the Lady Coriander, who, there being no vacancy above a Marquis and a rental of forty thousand pounds, lingered around the refined and sacred circle of their breakfast table, with their glittering coronets, which, in filial respect to their father's Tory instincts and the Duke's ritualistic tastes, they always wore on their regal brows, the effect was dazzling as it was refined. It was the peculiarity, and their only fault, of these opulence, which led their brother-in-law, the good-natured Lothaw, to say, regarding, as was his wont, you know, the whole precious mob looked like a ghastly pack of court cards, you know." Sir Addlepoll was a radical. Having a rent-roll of £15,000, and belonging to one of the oldest families in Britain, he could afford to be.

"Mamma, I've just dropped a pearl," said the Lady Coriander, bending over the Persian hearthrug.

"Then your lips, sweet flower," said Lothaw, who came of age and entered the room at the same moment.

"No, not from my work. It was a very valuable pearl, mamma; papa gave Isaac & Sons £50,000 for it. Also

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1871.

The last official statement of the public debt shows a reduction of over six millions. The funded debt bearing interest in coin has been reduced, in the same time, $12,215,700, partly by the redemption of matured bonds, but mainly by the purchase of five-twenties. The coin in the Treasury has been increased by the enormous receipts from customs, $166,179, in spite of the large sales of gold. The gold in the treasury is now reported to amount to $106,485,979. Of this $96,939,533 is the property of depositors, and is payable on demand; $8,192,446 represents interest due and unpaid; $487,650 represents matured debt payable in coin; gross of certificates of gold notes, receivable as coin for customs, are still in circulation; and the accrued coin interest on the funded debt is $35,496,018. There are, therefore, $70,989,961 in coin in trust for others, and has a surplus of $36,168,045 as its own reserve. This seems amply sufficient for actual ordinary purposes, including the maintenance of the credit of its bonds, so long as Government pays the interest of the country, but absurdly small if any serious purpose were entertained of resuming specie payments.

This statement fully supports the character of the present Treasury administration on the one hand, as economical and efficient in the transaction of its daily business; and on the other, as living "from hand to mouth," without any comprehension of financial principles, or any foresight of the dangers of our system of inflation. The immense pyramid of credit still stands firm on its point, and the Government holds over higher on it, as if it would stand forever.

—The supply of capital in all the Western cities for loans on real estate has unquestionably increased largely during the last five or six months, and money can now be borrowed for almost any term of years, from three to ten, at 9 per cent., and in some cases even at 8 per cent., on property which two years ago would have had to pay 10 and 12 per cent. To a considerable extent this increase of capital to lend may be attributed to an actual importation of capital from abroad. The disturbed state of Europe has doubtless driven some capital to the United States as well as to England for safety. Then, again, the increase of tangible wealth which will serve as a basis of credit, like railroads, the buildings, the manufactories, the machinery, the farms under cultivation, to say nothing about the last two enormous crops of cotton, and the three consecutive good crops of cereals, has been enormous in the past three years. The increment of wealth in this way alone would naturally have caused a large increase in the money in the market to lend. During the war, the Government became a borrower from our own people of a vastly greater amount than most people believed there was in the country to lend. The capital of the country was, so to speak, mobilized, and became invested in the notes and bonds of the Government. As long as it remained in bonds it did not increase the amount of money in circulation; but now that the policy of paying off the debt has turned at least $200,000,000 of that kind of investment to seek other employment, the effect is being felt in the money markets.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	111	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
United States 6s of 1881	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	89½
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Currency Pacifics	110½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 3, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
C. & H.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
Do. Scrip	94½	94¾	94¼	94¼	94¼	94
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Reading	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	111½	111
Hazleton						
Mich. Cent	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾		
Lake Shore	109	109	109	109	109	109
Illinois Cent		134½	134½			
Cleve. & Pitts	123½	124	123½	124	124½	but
Ala. & N. W	86	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. pref	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	114½	115¼	114¾	114¾
St. Paul		81½	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. pref		87½	87½	87¾	87¾	87¾
Fol. & Wabash		64¼		64¾		
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne		99¾		99¾		
Ohio & Miss	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	60¾	60½
Chic. & Alton		118¾		118		
Do. pref		134		134		
R. I. & Erie		2		2		
N. J. Central		104		104		104
Canton		84		84		
W. U. Tel		60¾		60¾	60¾	
Quicksilv		12		12		
Pacific Mail		47¾		47¾	47¾	47¾
Adams Ex		81¾		81¾		
Wells F. Ex		49¾		49¾		
American Ex		58½		58		
U. S. Ex		54		54		
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	54½
Catawissa preferred	47¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	53½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	55½

"Ex privilege and dividend."

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Representated daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well informed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—We are beginning to have faith in the predictions of the weather prophets who so confidently predicted an early rise in the water. A heavy amount of rain has fallen within the past twenty-four hours, and we feel safe in predicting a good stage of water before the end of the week. The markets, as a general thing, are unchanged, with a fair local and country trade reported. Some slight changes have been made, which will be found duly noted:

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,955	4,467	8,122
Apples, bbls	827	252	1,079
Cheese, boxes	279	142	421
Corn, sacks	2,462	1,089	3,551
Wheat, sacks	4,266	5,905	10,171
Barley, sacks	2,972	2,504	5,476
Rye, sacks	1,672	1,281	2,953
Oats, sacks	8,666	5,903	10,196
Butter, packages	280	350	630
Bacon, pieces	53	125	178
Bacon, tierces	224	364	588
Dried beef tongues	14	12	26

CONSIGNED.

The following are the receipts of produce for April, 1870, and April, 1871:

	April, 1870.	April, 1871.	Increase.
Flour, bbls	17,047	17,264	277
Apples, bbls	2,564	2,658	.....
Cheese, boxes	2,864	1,644	.....
Corn, sacks	8,847	11,483	2,036
Wheat, sacks	17,109	13,845	.....
Barley, sacks	5,768	9,830	4,062
Rye, sacks	3,717	4,850	1,132
Oats, sacks	15,342	9,329	.....
Butter, packages	1,022	1,090	68
Bacon, pieces	3,317	2,857	.....
Bacon, tierces	1,171	1,171	.....
Dried beef, tierces	116	116	.....

The produce market is abundantly supplied, as is the local market, and a lively trade is doing at a reasonable tariff.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₱ bbl. Common $3@4 ₱ bbl. Receipts 20 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon kegs at $10 ₱ doz; in kegs and firkins 7@8c ₱ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, market quiet, 3½@4c; common 3 ₱ cent., 3½; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½ ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Owing to the heavy receipts prices have declined. We are reported sales strictly prime at 28@29c ₱ lb; extra choice will bring 28@30c; inferior 20@25c. Receipts 75 packages.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BRANS—We report bran in market quiet, with regular sales of small navy at $1 50@2 ₱ bush.

BEESWAX—The market is more active, but a shade lower. We quote at 28@30c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; ₱ 5-lb cans, $6 25; 5-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $5.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. A fair demand is reported and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Plain Shoulders 8½@9c; Sugar Cured do 9½@10c; Canvassed do, 10@10½c; Breakfast Bacon 12@13½c; Sugar Cured Hams 15c; Canvassed do, 15½c; Dried Beef 12@12½c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 11½c, buckets 12½c, kegs, 12½@13c. Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $20 00. CONCENTRATED LYE—Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₱ bbl, at $3 25; 90@95c ₱ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $7@8 15 ₱ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; Star, full weight, 13c; short weight 11c; stearine 19@20c ₱ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $3@3 50 ₱ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2 25 ₱ bbl.

BOSSON'S Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices firm. We quote: New York Factory at 18@19c; Ohio Factory 15@16c; Western Reserve 15½@16½c ₱ lb. Receipts, 142 boxes.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand at the following quotations: Peaches, quarters 9½@10c; halves 15@16c; mixed lots 9@10c. Apples, quarters 5@5½ ₱ lb. Currants, 11@c ₱ lb. Valencia raisins, 12½@14c; layer raisins, $2 90@3 ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 58c ₱ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 250 bbls a falling off. Prices are unchanged. We quote mill rates as follows: Fan Handle, Southern amber in bags at $7 20@7 40; ₱ bbl; Minnetto, in barrels, $7 10; in sacks $6 75. The store rates for standard western brands we may as follows: Choice family $7 00@7 50; Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₱ bbl; sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 75.

FEATHERS—50 to 55c, held $1,000 ₱ pair.

GRAIN—The receipts have fallen off somewhat since our last, and food up as follows:

Oats, sacks	467	Barley, sacks	134
Wheat, sacks	452	Corn, sacks	223

Shipping are the present prices: Wheat—Red western $1 25@1 40@1 42; white $1 45@1 50@1 52. Oats are selling firmly; sales on wharf and from depots at 55@57c; store sales at 60@62c. Corn dull but no lower; sales round lots from first hands of mixed car at 66c; mixed shelled 70c; prime yellow 72@73c. Rye is not so firm; holders, however, refuse to make any further concessions; we quote nominally at $1 00@1 05 offered and asked. Barley—The market was entirely devoid of animation, and we note sales of spring at 80@85c; fall 90@95c ₱ bushel.

HIDES—We are reported a fair demand at the following figures: Green sales to tanners at 6@6¼c; green from butchers' (cow and steer) 7@8c; green salted kip and calf 10@12c. Dry flint nominal at 20@22c.

HONEY—Sales at 26@28c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $2 25 ₱ bbl for pearl.

HAY—We quote sales from wagon, at $14, 16@18 00 ₱ ton; from car, $13@16 00.

HOPS—Now crop 22@23c ₱ lb.

LUMBER—The expected rise in the Allegheny has failed to materialize. We quote: Select shipping boards, plain, in water, $26@27 ₱ M feet; pine, square timber, 70@75c ₱ cubic foot; hemlock timber, 50@60 ₱ cubic foot; sills, 8x8 inch, $4 00@4 50.

LIME—Sales at $2 25 ₱ bbl for Cleveland white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No. 1 95@98c; No 2 65@67c; extra $1 60; Chicago and Cincinnati, extra 98c@$1 00 ₱ gallon.

GROCERIES—Market ignorant; coffees, sugars and rice have been unchanged.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans—Choice 11¼c; prime 10½c; good to fair 9¾c; Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Are in good demand and have been advanced ¼c all round. We quote: A 13c; B 12¾c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¼@12¾c; Demerara, bbls, 12¾c.

Syrups—H and E 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65@c; lower grade 40@50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Sold 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Teas—Are firm; slight advance noted in Eastern market, but no change is made here as yet. Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¼@c 15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; low grade Young Hyson $1 00; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c. Gunpowder fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70c@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

POTATOES—We are reported sales at the following figures in car lots: Early Rose 70@75c ₱ bushel, and Peerless 65@70c; Mercers 60@65c; Burbanks 60@65c; Prolific 60@65c; Hebrons 60@65c; Carters 60@65c; Neshannocks 60@65c; Pinkeyes 60@65c; Snowflakes 60@65c; Early Goodrich 60@65c; Early Ohio 60@65c; Peachblows 60@65c; Jackson Whites 60@65c; Early Vermont 60@65c; Early Rose, Peerless, Mercers, Burbanks, Prolific, Hebrons, Carters, Neshannocks, Pinkeyes, Snowflakes, Early Goodrich, Early Ohio, Peachblows, Jackson Whites, Early Vermont,

THE VERY LATEST.
WASHINGTON.
Some Startling Developments.

Whisky Ring Frauds in Baltimore—Over a Million Dollars Involved, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.

Frauds of the Whisky Ring.

Political circles here are considerably excited over the discovery of certain alleged frauds in the Revenue Department at Baltimore, wherein it is charged the Government has been swindled out of $1,200,000. The case in which these developments were made, came up before the United States Commissioner on an attachment issued against a Baltimore lawyer to produce certain books and papers which had been placed in his possession by a former United States official, while acting as attorney to the latter. The attorney submitted an answer to the Commissioner, which fills four printed columns, and which contains some very startling developments. These frauds were committed by the Whisky Ring, in 1867 and 1868, and implicated nearly all the Baltimore revenue officials who were in office at that time. In commenting upon the affair the Baltimore *American* says: "How far it may be true, or whether there is any truth whatever in the allegations embraced in the various sworn statements now made public, or whether the whole affair is merely an expose of a stupendous black-mailing scheme, concocted by certain ex-revenue officials who were bright, shining lights under the administration of Andrew Johnson, remains to be determined, and we will venture no opinion upon the matter. The revelations, however, are certainly remarkable, and we have no doubt will command attention. The merits of the case will have a further hearing before the Commissioner next week."

Personal.

Lieutenant Commander R. S. McCook, late in command of the United States steamer Yantic, now on duty in the waters of San Domingo, has been ordered to the command of the steamer Yantic, now in the harbor of Santo Domingo City, and has been further directed to bring this latter vessel home for repairs.

Small Loss.

There is general despondency in base ball circles to-night over the unfavorable weather, which now promises to prevent the expected game to-morrow. Rain has been falling steadily since sundown, and the storm seems to be increasing in violence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.

NOT GUILTY.

In the case of Curtis Jackson, indicted for the murder of Rochester Hudson, in July last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty.

SEWARD'S DISPATCHES IN LITIGATION.

Argument was commenced to-day in the case of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company vs. the United States, for the recovery of an alleged large balance due for cable telegrams sent by Secretary Seward.

REPORT ON THE TENNESSEE.

The Investigating Committee, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the condition of the United States steamer Tennessee, since her trip to San Domingo, report that the ship evinced no signs of unseaworthiness and proved in all respects as staunch and perfectly safe a vessel for the duty assigned her as ever floated, and that she was also better adapted for this service than any other vessel in the navy.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

National banks are required to report their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th of April, and not on the 9th, as stated yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer continues to fall slowly on the Pacific coast, with brisk southwesterly winds. The lowest pressure is now in Southern Indiana. The barometer has risen slowly on the upper lakes and in the extreme Eastern States. It has varied somewhat in the Middle and Southern States, but is now falling. The temperature has fallen very decidedly from Iowa southward to the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coast. It has risen in the South Atlantic, with increasing southwest winds. Brisk and high northwest winds have prevailed during the day on all the lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the storm will continue on the lakes, followed on Thursday on the upper lakes by increasing winds and clearing up weather. Cloudy and rainy weather is probable for the Atlantic coast. Fresh northwesterly winds will probably be experienced in the lower Mississippi valley.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

FORT ERIE, CAN., May 2.—Contracts have been executed for the remaining portions of the Canada Southern Railway between Amherstburg, St. Clair and Buffalo. Work is to be vigorously prosecuted over all sections of the unfinished portions. The line will be opened for travel January 1, 1873.

ANOTHER LEASE.

BELFAST, ME., May 3.—By a vote of 3,300 yeas to 22 nays, the stockholders of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, voted this evening to lease their road to the Maine Central Company for fifty years from the 10th of May, at an annual rent of $36,000.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad at the meeting held here to-day: President—Horace F. Clark, of New York; Vice President—James Schell, New York; Treasurer—James H. Banker; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—George R. Fitz; Auditor—C. P. Leland, of Cleveland; General Manager—G. H. Devereux, of Cleveland; General Superintendent—Charles F. Hatch; General Freight Agent—Addison Hill, of Cleveland; Assistant General Freight Agent—Charles M. Gray, of Chicago; General Ticket Agent—J. W. Cary, of Cleveland; Chief Engineer of Lake Shore Division—Charles Collins, of Cleveland; Chief Engineer of Michigan Southern Division—Charles Paine, of Chicago.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CT., May 3.—The House was occupied through the afternoon to-day in the discussion of the resolution giving the Committee on Canvass of votes for Governor and State officers power to send for persons and papers, and to open sealed ballot boxes where protests and petitions claim that there are errors in the returns. The Democrats offered amendments to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee and to the Supreme Court. The amendments were voted down, and the resolution passed privately. The resolution as passed also empowering them to sit during the recess and to hold sessions at such places in the State as they shall deem expedient. Both houses have adjourned till Wednesday, May 10th. Meanwhile the Committee will examine into the alleged errors in New Haven, Enfield and Cheshire, and report who has actually received a majority of votes cast. The Legislature will elect on Wednesday by ballot. If, after ascertaining the facts in the above places, it appears that either of the candidates has the majority, that candidate will be declared by resolution to be elected. The usual inaugural parade will probably occur on Thursday of next week.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The vote on bond arbitrament in Minnesota yesterday was very light throughout the State. The returns thus far received show a small majority for the bill, but the probabilities are that this plan of settling the old railroad debt is defeated.

Gov. Palmer's proclamation, concerning the Illinois Legislature in extra session, has been issued. It fixes May 24th as the time, and includes all the subjects mentioned in a previous dispatch, except the river improvement bill, and comprehends in addition the questions of the regulation of the exercise of general domain and the investigation of deficiencies in appropriations for the Insane Hospitals and Soldiers' Orphans Home.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The *Commercial's* Frankfort special says: The Democratic Convention on the sixth ballot to-night nominated for Governor P. H. Leslie, Methodist. This city was carried by a vote of 688 to 432 for J. Proctor Knott. Leslie made a brief speech, pledging his heart to the Democracy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1871.

EXTENSIVE HAT FACTORY BURNED.

At about o'clock this morning fire broke out in Prentice's hat factory, bounded by Raymond, Bolivar, Willoughby and Navy streets, Brooklyn. The whole fire brigade of Brooklyn turned out promptly, but were unable to prevent a most total destruction of the building. At ten o'clock the roof fell in, and by half-past ten little except the walls were left standing. The loss could not yet, be ascertained, but the building and stock is estimated at half a million of dollars. Five hundred employees of the factory are thrown out of employment.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Arthur Bigelow, of Brooklyn, to-day recovered $1,400 from the Erie Railroad Company for injuries received at the Carr's Rock disaster.

Jas. C. Jones, commission merchant, of this city, was arrested and taken to Brooklyn to-day for the forgery of papers pocketed by ex-Mayor Cahoon, of that city, on his recent trial, to prove his claim to large sums of money which he swore would revert to the city. Cahoon on his trial represented Jones to have been a mere tool, but he was recently discovered in business in this city.

DEATH OF JUDGE ROYNTON.

Hon. Thomas J. Roynton, late Judge of the District Court of the U. S. for the Southern District of Florida, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, this city, aged thirty-two. He was born near Cleveland, schooled in the West, and appointed by Lincoln, when but twenty-two years of age, District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. His remains will be taken to Ohio for interment.

THE GOULD CONTEMPT CASE.

Judge Blatchford has delivered an opinion in the Jay Gould contempt matter, of which the following is the substance: The alleged contempt is wilful and inexcusable. Hilton, the transfer clerk, agreed to produce the books and papers if Gould would give the order: but Gould refused. The pretense of Gould that he doubted his power to give such an order was shown by his own testimony to be without foundation, and only aggravated the character of his action. Jay Jones had testified that Gould gave orders for the production of other books which had been sent before the master. A contumacious attachment must issue against Gould for his contempt. If the master certifies that Gould has produced the books and papers required, the attachment will be made ballable in the sum of $10,000.

BIDS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES

Were opened to-day in the presence of Gen. Banker, Col. C. Cox and John Delano, of the Interior Department, and Gen. Ely S. Parker, Robert Campbell, John T. Farwell, Wm. E. Dodge, Felix R. Brunot and Vincent Collyer, Board of Indian Commissioners, and a large number of merchants and contractors from all parts of the country. One hundred and forty-five bids were received from the leading cities extending West to Cheyenne. The prices of beef on the hoof ranged from $2 60 to $5 per 100; bacon 30 to 13c; flour 3½ to 6c per pound; western delivery coffee 13½ to 18c; sugar 10½ to 15c; tobacco 50 to 95c; soap $3 75 to $9 06. Considering the humidity of the ground there, both in these supplies and the annuity goods *purchased* last week, prices are considered very low by the trade.

THE YORKVILLE STRIKERS

Have succeeded in taking all the quarrymen from work, and are now peacefully awaiting the effect of this result on the contractors.

The people of nearly every county in North Carolina have this week held meetings and chosen delegates to the Tax Payers' Convention, which meets in Columbia on Tuesday next. The general sentiment seems to be adverse to anything like repudiation of bonds already issued under form of law, but opposed to any further minority representation. The convention will favor minority representation.

Cora Clinton, who is in jail at Omaha, self-accused of the murder of Daniel Hedden in a house of ill-fame, attempted suicide in jail Tuesday with a pistol she had stolen from the pocket of the jailor.

CIVIL WAR.
Another Attack on Fort Issy.
Terrible Cannonading by Versailllists
They Occupy Moullineaux and Park Issy.

Massing for an Attack on Issy.

PARIS, May 3, *via* LONDON, May 4, 2 A. M.—The Communists are failing back. The Versailles forces on Tuesday night reoccupied the park of Issy. The village of Issy is almost completely surrounded, and its remaining defenders closely pressed. Shells have fallen in the Rue Vangirard, and several persons have been killed inside open streets. The Versailles are massing, with the apparent intention of making an attack on Fort Issy.

Election of Communist Garrison of Fort Vincennes—Heavy Cannonade from Versaillist Batteries—Les Moulineaux and Park Issy Occupied by the Versaillists.

PARIS, Evening, May 3.—The Prussians having demanded the strict execution of the terms of the capitulation of Paris, the Commune have been obliged to reduce their garrison in Fort Vincennes.

An intermittent cannonade has been going on all day from Neuilly and Gennevilliers. The batteries at portes Maillot and Des Ternes are silent. The Nationals are engaged making repairs.

There is a heavy cannonade from the Versailles batteries on the south, especially against Vanvres, Les Moulineaux and Fort Issy. Weps alternately taken and retaken on Tuesday. The Versailles troops finally triumphed and now hold both places again. The Communists were rather panic stricken during the day and were rallied with difficulty.

EUROPE.
BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Labor Troubles in Belgium.

LONDON, May 3.—The labor troubles in South Belgium are not ended. Verviers was quiet last night, but at Goe the workmen excited a disturbance and had a conflict with the gens-d'armes, in which several persons were wounded. To-day rioting is still going on there.

Extradition of a Murderer.

BERLIN, May 3.—Alfred Greigmeyer, who murdered an Irishman named Gumbleton in Chicago, has been delivered to officers from the United States, at the request of the American Government.

NEWS SUMMARY
BY TELEGRAPH.

Nilsson is to sing in Chicago on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. Will she take Pittsburgh in her route East?

The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company yesterday: Wm. M. McPherson, J. H. Britton, Wm. Taussig, John R. Lyonberger, Girard B. Albert, John G. Coshlin, Carlos S. Greely and Lewis B. Parsons, of Louisville; E. W. Woodward, Indianapolis; A. Boody, M. K. Jessup and R. S. Kelso, of New York.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in St. Louis next Thursday, May 11. A very large number of delegates are expected, and ample preparations are being made for entertaining them.

The trial of McDonald Cheek for the murder of Harrison, began at Brookville, Ohio, yesterday, before Judge Hanna. The counsel for the defense made two motions for a postponement of the trial, but were overruled. After the adjournment of Court a jury was not impanelled.

The Grand Jury of the Chicago Criminal Court have published a card explaining their action in not finding a bill of indictment against Leonard for the killing of Dr. Scanland. They assert that the panel of Grand Jurors was not filled in an unusual way, as has been charged; deny a statement that the jury heard witnesses on behalf of the defendant, and state that the jury did its duty to the best of their ability, patiently and carefully examining under oath all witnesses who were known to have been present at or near the place where Dr. S. was killed. After the testimony of all the witnesses was heard, the statutes of Illinois concerning homicide, and murder and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of this State concerning the right of self-defence were read to the jury, and thereupon the case was calmly discussed by the jury, after which a motion was made by some member of the jury that a true bill be found against Leonard, which motion was put by the foreman and unanimously carried out of twenty-three voted for it. We acted then upon the indictment under our oaths, the evidence and law, and believed that we did right, and know of no reason for changing our opinion. Just before adjournment of the jury, a motion was made that Leonard be discharged from custody, which was unanimously carried. Grand Jurors are informed, is often done, and parties discharged before a report is made to Court. There was nothing unusual in this.

Wm. White murdered his wife on Monday night at Upton's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, sixty miles south of Louisville. He shot her while in bed at home. White is in jail. He is the father of the man who killed James Force at a house of ill-fame in Louisville last fall.

Ex-Governor John Wood, of Quincy, Ill., has just donated his mansion in that city, which was built at a cost of over fifty thousand dollars, together with the furniture therein, and a whole block of ground surrounding it, to the city of Quincy, for the purposes of a female seminary, with the express understanding that it is to be open to all denominations, the total valuation of property will reach half a million dollars.

A fire at Sioux City, Iowa, yesterday burned the corner of Fourth and Douglas streets, Boggs's block, loss $50,000 to $60,000. Insurance unknown.

A man is under arrest in Omaha suspected of being Tracy, the murderer of Gray, a St. Louis merchant.

Members of the Constitutional Convention were elected Tuesday throughout the State of Nebraska. There was but little contest, and the Republicans generally joint nominees. The convention meets in Lincoln on the first.

The steamship Alexandria, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Johns yesterday after a long passage. Several vessels are overdue.

The Coroner's verdict in the McKenzie murder case, at Milwaukie, Wis., was that deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by James Horgan.

Hon. David Atwood and E. D. Holton have been appointed Centennial Celebration Commissioners from Wisconsin.

Milton Withers, a hard case who was released from the Springfield jail the day before the murder of Tyndale, has been arrested at Jacksonville, Ill., on suspicion of having something to do with that crime. Five hundred dollars more has been added to the reward offered by the citizens of Springfield for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Tyndale. The whole amount of reward now offered is $2,500.

Anna A. Pomeroy, wife of Brick Pomeroy, has had a divorce granted her, and twenty thousand dollars alimony, by the Milwaukee Circuit Court.

Returns from the bond arbitration election in Minnesota on Tuesday indicate the defeat of the bill.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Steamboats Damaged by a Storm.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Last evening a violent storm of wind and rain prevailed here. On the river fifty miles above, the storm struck the steamer Fargoud, carrying off her chimney, staving her larboard hurricane roof and Pilot-house deck. The Enterprise, five miles below Plaquemine, lost her chimneys. She was also damaged. Having passed four boats lying on the bank with chimneys gone. The Leonidas, for Cincinnati, three miles above Baton Rouge, lost her chimneys, pilot-house and wheel house. The Kellogg and Pike lost their chimneys. Other disasters are probable. The oldest river men say they never witnessed such a violent storm.

Cincinnati.

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LETTER FROM HOLLIDAYSBURG.

A Case Involving the Old Story of a Frail Woman, a Scoundrel and a Husband with a Pistol—Vagaries of Sentimentalism—The Crops, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

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Judge Taylor deserves the thanks of the community for ruling out nearly all the scandalous part of the testimony, which, in the case of Mrs. Mary McFarland and others so nasty and notorious. What was the state of the prisoner's mind at the time of the shooting, was held to be the question. What did he believe to have occurred in his family relations? not what had occurred.

The charge to the jury was positive in favor of conviction. "Admitting all that was charged against the man shot, will any jury pretend that a private citizen has a right to administer a punishment that the law has brought to administer?" The jury found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

I infer from this case that most people have come to the conclusion that this practice of shooting has gone about far enough. Certainly our sentimentalism has some strange freaks. It condemns hanging done by a jury, but rather sustains shooting done by a private individual. It approves the killing of a seducer, but does not very strongly condemn the seducer *before he is shot*.

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NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Coffee quiet at 14@15c. Sugar unchanged.

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Allegheny Gas Stock—A. Aschbach & Brother.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
Insurance Co. of North America—Philadelphia.
William I. Jones.
Abyssinian Gold Jewelry—One Dollar Store.
Meeting—Pittsburgh Barge Club.
Meeting—Board of Trade.
To Iron Manufacturers—George H. Elliot.
Meeting—Diamond Savings Bank.
Canvassers Wanted—R. C. Hasty.
Formation of Co.—W. H. Whitcomb.
Weed Sewing Machines—Hall, Dunham & Son.
Fort Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Chromos—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
China Palace—R. E. Breed & Co.
Tobacconist and Cigars—Jno. Fullerton.
Dinner Sets—R. E. Breed & Co.
Piano—270 Fifth avenue.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Property at Auction—A. Leggate.
Weed Sewing Machines—110 Market street.
Chinaware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Pianos—Meller & Heene.
Piano—Wm. Kennedy.
Silver Plated Ware—R. E. Breed & Co.
Wool Yarns Tea Importing Company.
Chromos—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Weed Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Home Shuttle Sewing Machine—Joseph LeFevre.
Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Carriages—A Diez's Monster.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Opera Libretto—Barr & Knake.
Library Hall—English Opera Combination.
Brick Houses for Sale—Difenderfer & Son.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Cream Ale—Per. Diamals & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Business—J. J. Bonder & Co.
Herring for Ash—W. N. Howard.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Coal Property for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Boiling and House for Sale—Hopper, McKee & Co.
American Watches—Moyen & Steele.
Pennsylvania Iron Works—Hussey, Wells & Co.
Boot and Shoe House—J. H. Borland.
Carpets—Howard, Rose & Co.
New Carpets—Henry McCallum
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. J. Edmundson & Son.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Caution—Simon Johnston.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 3, 1871.

Examiner and Chronicle, New York.....3
Lassalle, C., New York.....1

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Hays et al., owners of canal boat "Ella," vs. McDonald et al., owners of the towboat Storm No. 2, was called up.

This case, it will be remembered, was tried about two weeks ago, before Judge Kirkpatrick, but it coming to the ears of the Court that one of the jurors sitting in the case had expressed an opinion on the matter, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. The case accordingly came up before Judge Hampton on Monday morning. It is a suit to recover the value of a flatboat, with its cargo of flour, alleged to have been lost through the carelessness of the officers of the towboat Storm No. 2. It is still on trial, and will not likely be concluded for several days.

On motion of E. F. Slagle, Esq., T. W. Day was admitted to practice in this Court.

Judge Kirkpatrick will take up the balance of the trial list in the other department this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

168, (Old list; Irwin vs. Shaffer.
156, Herron vs. Donaldson.
267, Warner vs. Bonhart.
268, Jones vs. Bonhart.
269, Bonhart vs. Bonhart.
160, McLaughlin vs. McClarran.
211, Fisher vs. Hollingshead.
214, Gahring's Ex'rs vs. Weathers.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Malone vs. Macrum & Carlisle, in Judge Stowe's branch, was called up.

In Judge Sterrett's branch, the case of Miller vs. McCloskey, was also concluded. Jury out.

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152. Lonther vs. Williamson.
123. Lonther vs. Williamson.
124. James Old et al. vs. Negley et al.
136. Good vs. Baum.
344. McCafferty vs. Porter's Executors.
154. Iredale vs. Wright, No. 1.
125. Lewis vs. McKelvy, Sr.
167. Lafayette String Band vs. Keil.
155. Payne vs. Carson.
161. Reed vs. Weis, Wilson & Co.
166. Pratt vs. D. F. Hatch.
178. Cassiday vs. Richards, Eaton & Lewis.
180. Miller & Co. vs. Anderson.
186. Koch vs. Goetman.
191. Nancy vs. Lou & Son.

English Opera—Robert Le Diable.

A fair audience assembled last night in Library Hall to witness Meyerbeer's romantic opera of "Robert the Devil," by the Bernard-Bishop-Hughes Opera Combination. We were glad to observe that the curtain rose promptly at eight o'clock. Delay is tedious, but the confusion inseparable from the seating of late comers is also annoying to the audience, and embarrassing to the performers. There should be reciprocal punctuality, for there is an equal obligation of courtesy on both sides. The opera was well mounted, and rendered with a good deal of spirit, there being a strong cast. Mrs. Hughes Bernard is a lady of excellent voice, and sang with all her old beauty and purity, her rendering of the air in the 4th act being to Robert the message of his mother being especially fine. Miss Emma Howson, as *Princess Isabella*, very properly sustained the enviable reputation she had previously acquired. That fine tenor, William Castle, made a most effective *Robert*, while Henri Drayton as *Bertram* gave the audience a finished piece of acting, and sang with the power and freedom of a man who knows himself master of his art. Mr. Chatterson, as *Raimbaux*, acquitted himself very well, but his voice lacks volume, and is at times somewhat harsh and unmusical. The remaining cast, together with the chorus and orchestra, executed their several parts to perfection. This evening the season will close with Flotow's charming opera of "Martha," with the famous grisette Americain, Carl's Dancing Division—especially for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Tyndale. The whole amount of reward now offered is $2,500.

Anna A. Pomeroy, wife of Brick Pomeroy, has had a divorce granted her, and twenty thousand dollars alimony, by the Milwaukee Circuit Court.

Returns from the bond arbitration election in Minnesota on Tuesday indicate the defeat of the bill.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Steamboats Damaged by a Storm.

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